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Music, are by a man not well known in psychological circles, but evidently a deep soul thinker, whose treatment of the subject is often new and original, and always highly stimulating and suggestive. Under the means of musical expression, he treats of the nervous system, the eye, the range of hearing and listening. Other interesting chapters are on habit, association, memory, imagination, feelings and emotions. Not a few of his illustrations are interesting and original. This work represents the closest point of contact yet made between modern psychology and musical theory.

*Saint Anselme*, par DOMET DE VORGES. F. Alcan, Paris, 1901. pp. 334.

After characterizing the civilization of the eleventh century, science at the beginning of the Middle Ages, and the pre-scholastic schools, Anselme's life is briefly treated in twenty pages. Each of his works is then roughly outlined, and his theories of knowledge, truth, human nature, the soul, liberty, God and his famous proof of his existence, are concisely presented.

*The Doctrine of Space and Time*, by GEORGE S. FULLERTON. Reprinted from the *Philosophical Review*, Vol. X, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6.

Professor Fullerton is now surely our best American authority on the philosophy of time and space. He has wrought into a clear consistent whole the views of previous thinkers with abundant and luminous suggestions of his own.

*Chapters on English Metre*, by JOSEPH B. MAYOR. University Press, Cambridge, 1901. pp. 308.

The chapters are as follows: introduction; antiquarian A-priorism logical A-priorism; æsthetic intuitiveism; natural or A-posteriori system; metrical metamorphosis; two recent metrical systems; naming and classification of metres, illustrations from Tennyson; naming and classification of metres, illustrations from the hymn-book; blank verse of Surrey and Marlowe; Shakespeare's blank verse—Macbeth; Shakespeare's blank verse—Hamlet; Modern blank verse—Tennyson and Browning; Shelley's metre; the English hexameter.

*The Man Christ Jesus. A Life of Christ*, by W. J. DAWSON. Grant Richards, London, 1901. pp. 454.

The author describes his object as "to depict the human life of Jesus as it appeared to his contemporaries with the purposed negligence, so far as is possible, of the vexed problems of theology and metaphysics." It is necessary to perpetually rewrite the life of Christ, because every age must speak a new language of religion. It is the only life in which the world is permanently interested. Although he began to write solely from the view of Jesus' human efficiency, this plan seemed taken out of his hands as he went on. It certainly brings many things very visibly and objectively before us, but this in almost exact proportion to the fidelity with which the author adhered to his original and pragmatic plan.

*Die Kindheitsgeschichte Jesus nach Lucas*, von JOHANNES HILLMAN. Jahrbücher für Protestantische Theologie, Vol. XVII, No. 2, pp. 192-257. Braunschweig, 1891.

This is the fullest digest of the whole story of the childhood of Jesus according to Luke, who tells it most fully, with an appendix on the way in which Luke treats the theme.

*Die Analyse der Empfindungen und das Verhältniss des Physischen zum Psychischen*, von E. MACH. Gustav Fischer, Jena, 1902. pp. 286.

It must have been twenty years since the author published the first pamphlet bearing this name. The third edition is much enlarged, both by additional topics and by supplements to those treated formerly. It is indeed such a standard and now so complete, that it is high time that it was done into good English.

*Essai de psychologie militaire individuelle et collective*, par M. CAMPEANO. Georges Fanchon, Paris, 1902. pp. 214.

After a preface by Ribot and a long premise on general and individual psychology, the will, attention, etc., the author proceeds to characterize the modern soldier; his relations to the army; the qualities of generals; the difference between infantry, cavalry and artillery; and finally discourses on the care of health in the service and military justice.

*Experimental Sociology. Descriptive and Analytical*. By FRANCES A. KELLOR. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1901. pp. 316.

This very helpful book describes—Elements of experimental criminal sociology; temporary laboratories and criminal characteristics; anthropometrical measurements; psychological tests; sociological data; suggestions for laboratories and child study; environment and criminality; the increase in criminality of women; penal and correctional institutions in the North; penal system in the South; defects in penal and correctional systems; relation of criminal sociology and criminal jurisprudence; suggestions for prevention of criminality.

*The Nature and Development of Animal Intelligence*, by WESLEY MILLS. T. Fisher Unwin, London, 1898. pp. 307.

The author has long been favorably known for his admirable studies on several species of young animals, but his papers have been widely scattered and inaccessible. This is by no means entirely a reprint, but while containing the best of his special studies it presents us his own wider view, and tells us how to study animal intelligence; the problems of comparative psychology; the functional development of the cerebral cortex in different groups of animals; somatic correlations with psychic development with special reference to the brain; and a final and interesting discussion on instinct.

*Intuitive Suggestion. A new theory of the evolution of Mind*. By J. W. THOMAS. Longmans, Green and Co., London, 1901. pp. 160.

Convinced that there are more missing links in the evolution of the mind than in that of the body, as well as great difference of opinion whether certain faculties could result from natural selection at all, this writer brings forth a new name, if not a new theory. He describes what he terms intuitive function in organic matter, then in the world of organization and life; treats of the relationship between the intuitive faculty and nerve action or mind; traces the development of the senses and the subsequent formation of the mind, the moral sense, and finally the intuitive functions as indicators of the coming time.

*Neurological Technique*, by IRVING HARDESTY. University Press, Chicago, 1902. pp. 183.

This work is designed as an introduction and laboratory guide to the study of the nervous system. It discusses the need and action of reagents; various methods like those of Nissl, Bethe, Apathy, Kupfer, Golgi, Weigert, Marchi and others; with special sections on the mode of treating embryos and a laboratory outline for dissection.

*Capillaranalyse Beruhend auf Capillaritäts- und Adsorptionerscheinungen mit dem Schlusskapitel: das Emporsteigen der Farbstoffe in den Pflanzen*, von FRIEDRICH GOPPELSROEDER. E. Birkhauser, Basel, 1901. pp. 545.

This volume with its tables, cuts and colored charts seems to be the most exhaustive study of the phenomena of capillarity absorption and the way and rate in which coloring material ascends in plants, yet made. Lists of colors of different substances with their action in different species of plants are almost ideally full and complete. We are unable to discuss it in detail, but it is a model of scientific research which also has a wide field of practical application.

*An X-Ray and Dissection of the Ureter and Utero-Ovarian Artery*, by BYRON ROBINSON. Chicago.

A seven page pamphlet explains the utero-ovarian vascular circle, which was carefully dissected and photographed in two large charts which appear to be very carefully drawn, one of which is colored.

*Altswäbische Liebesbriefe*, von ALBERT RITTER. Graz, 1898. pp. 118.

*Das Geschlechtsleben der Heiligen*, von F. STINGIESSER. H. WALTHER, Berlin, 1902. pp. 64.

*Das Geschlechtsleben des Weibes*, von ANNA FISCHER-DÜCKELMANN. Hugo Bermühler, Berlin, 1902. pp. 219.

*Experiments on the Effect of Muscular Work upon the Digestibility of Food and the Metabolism of Nitrogen conducted at the University of Tennessee 1897-99*, by CHARLES E. WAIT. Govt. Print, Washington, 1901. pp. 77.

*Thesis in Ontology or the Philosophy of Entity*, by ARTHUR L. FROTHINGHAM. (2 parts, pp. 34.) Princeton, N. J.

We have perhaps in this country no one more devoted to ontology than the author of these pamphlets. From time to time he prints brochures at his own expense and sends them to those who are interested in these subjects for criticism and suggestion. While his terminology is somewhat difficult, it is plain that the author is very much at home in the literature, especially that of the mediæval period; and while perhaps no two thinkers in this field agree, all who ponder his questions will not only be interested, but stimulated.

*The Theory of Prosperity*, by SIMON N. PATTEN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902, pp. 237.

The first part discusses income as determined by existing conditions, including work and pay, monopoly, advantage, and investments. The second part treats of income as determined by heredity or more specifically as fixed by struggle; as increased by adjustment; as modified by economic rights, whether those of leisure, society, of the market, or exceptional rights.

*Arthur Schopenhauer. Seine Persönlichkeit, seine Lehre, sein Glaube*, von JOHANNES VOLKELT. E. Hauff, Stuttgart, 1900. pp. 392.

We have here an excellent picture of Schopenhauer—the man, his life, his work. The first is briefly told in twenty pages, and his personality is characterized in twenty more; while to the motives that prompted him to his conclusions, his method, his theory of knowledge, his position in philosophy, his metaphysics, characterizations of the world will and its objectivization, man as intellect and will, pessimism, genius, æsthetics, morals, pity, renunciation, significance of the individual and of Schopenhauer himself, a chapter is given. Thirty pages of suggestive notes and a chronology of the author are appended.